

# Law Enforcement News

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## A dangerous place to work

When it comes to on-the-job perils, police have it the worst

Although the level of workplace violence for those in the law enforcement field was cut by more than half from 1993 to 1999, a study released in December by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that police still experience significantly more violence on the job than do those in any of the other occupational fields covered in the report.

According to the study, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," Americans suffered an annual average of 1.7 million violent workplace incidents during those years. The overall rate of such violence, however, fell by 44 percent between 1993 and 1999, or from 16 incidents per 1,000 workers to 9 per 1,000. In addition to non-fatal crimes, there were an average of about 900 workplace-related homicides annually within that period, with workplace violence accounting for 18 percent of all violent crime.

Based on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), researchers found that police officers were victimized at an average annual rate of 260.8 per 1,000 workers. In the law enforcement field as a whole — a heading that also includes correction officers and private security personnel — the annual workplace victimization rate has dropped from 163.1 per thousand in 1993 to 74.1 per thousand in 1999, a decline of 55 percent.

Those in law enforcement were the victims of aggravated assaults at rate of 29 per 1,000 workers — more than three times the rate for any other occupational field — and the victims of simple assaults at a rate more than twice that of

workers in other fields.

Eleven percent of all violent incidents at the workplace were perpetrated against police officers and 23 percent against correction officers. Law enforcement officers who were victimized while on duty were more likely to threaten or attack their assailants with a weapon or firearm than any other group, according to the study.

Among all of the occupational groups studied

**Want to reduce your chances of being a victim of workplace violence? Become a college teacher.**

— law enforcement, mental health, retail sales, teaching, transportation, medical and other — those in the mental-health field, including professional as well as custodial personnel, had the second highest rate of victimization after workers in law enforcement. Crimes at the workplace against mental-health professionals accounted for 24 percent of all violent crimes, with an average annual victimization rate of 68.2 per 1,000 workers.

Among individual workers, correction officers had the second highest victimization rate, at 155.7

per 1,000, followed by cab drivers, at 128.3 per 1,000, and bartenders, at 81.6 per 1,000. Those who experienced the lowest level of workplace violence, according to the report, were college teachers, with a rate of 1.6 victimizations per 1,000 workers. The rate for all workers was 12.6 per 1,000, the report said.

Nearly four out of 10 robberies that occurred when the victim was on duty or at work were perpetrated against those in retail or transportation.

More than four-fifths of all workplace rapes and sexual assaults, robberies, aggravated and simple assaults were experienced by whites. The victimization rate was 25 percent higher than that of blacks and 59 percent higher than for other races, according to the study. In addition, most workplace victimizations were found to be intraracial, with about 6 in 10 white and black victims perceiving their assailant as being of the same race.

Males were more often the victims of workplace violence than were women, except in the category of rape and sexual assault. The study also found that those most likely to be attacked were between the ages of 20 and 34. The victimization rate was higher, too, for those either divorced, separated or never married, as compared to those workers who were married or widowed.

Although the number of workplace homicides fell by 39 percent between 1993 and 1999, more than 80 percent were committed with a firearm, said the study.

## Back in the saddle, Kelly offers hints of the NYPD's post-9/11 look

Act locally, think globally. It's a catch phrase that could describe New York City Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly's strategy for maintaining the quality-of-life standards set under the city's previous administration while upgrading the police department's response to any future terrorist attacks.

"The days when you could just focus on crime and quality-of-life-violation suppression are over," Kelly told The New York Times. "Not that we're

going to back away from that, that's a core mission of the organization. But now you have this whole other area that has to be focused on. We're going to be involved in that for a long, long time."

In the first month of his second term as commissioner, Kelly created two new senior positions at the NYPD, filling them with a former CIA spymaster and a retired Marine Corps lieutenant general. As deputy commissioner for intelligence, David Cohen has been

charged with placing a new emphasis on investigating terrorism, international crime, drug trafficking and money laundering. Cohen, who will report directly to Kelly, spent 35 years with the CIA, including a two-year stint from 1995 to 1997 as director of operations, overseeing the agency's espionage around the world.

"Strong intelligence will be needed to help deter and protect against terrorist threats or any other threat to the security that our citizens, our visitors, our

guests have every right to expect," said Cohen. "We need to understand what these threats are, what form they take, where they're coming from and who's responsible, and intelligence must play a central role in that."

Retired Marine lieutenant general Frank Libutti, the department's new deputy commissioner for counterterrorism, will oversee specialized training in terrorism response for all 40,000 officers, as well as prevention and investigation, and also serve as liaison between state and federal agencies. Prior to the appointment, Libutti served as liaison between the Department of the Army and the Office of Homeland Security.

The counterterrorism initiative will also include advanced equipment. Kelly said he is seeking to obtain protective suits and gas masks for officers, along with devices that can detect chemical, radiological and, in some cases, biological weapons. A different training program will be given to those in elite units and patrol officers who would most likely be the first to respond to a terrorist act, he said.

"Unlike any other place in America, we have clearly been targeted," Kelly said in an interview with The Times, citing the 1993 attack on the World Trade Center and a failed plot to bomb

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## Fire, police experts cite communication failures during Trade Center response

In post-9/11 New York, communication between police, fire and other emergency service agencies needs to be re-examined and dramatically overhauled, according to a panel of experts who came together in New York in January for a forum on urban hazards.

Attendees at the forum, which was co-sponsored by John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's heard a top fire official say that while it is unlikely that any fire department could have prepared for what ensued on Sept. 11, the inability to make contact with a

police helicopter overhead was unfortunate.

Deputy Chief Charles Blauch of the New York Fire Department said that commanders directing the agency's response could not easily enter and exit the World Trade Center's north tower because of bodies and debris. The evacuation of the tower might have come sooner if observations by police personnel in the helicopter had been available.

"Here we have their airborne antenna flying around without the capacity of transmitting to people on the

upper floors to get out," said Blauch, who was the Ground Zero commander that day. "The officers at the incident command center were unaware of the severity of the condition of the buildings outside."

Commanders lost track of who had entered the buildings, said Blauch, a view echoed by Port Authority Police Chief Joseph Morris.

"The responding agencies did what they were supposed to do, but they have to be disciplined: for example, to respond farther away," said Morris, who became chief after both the superintendent

and chief of the Port Authority police were killed in the terrorist attack. "In a way, thank God the buildings went down when they did because you had 500 more people ready to go into the buildings."

Blauch suggested that an incident command structure which puts a single agency in control of a major incident might be useful in the future. While it has been adopted by many jurisdictions around the country, only the Fire Department and the city's Office of Emergency Management use the model in New York.



port has six federally certified dogs that check baggage on selected flights every day and roam terminals with their handlers. They are sometimes lent to local police agencies in response to bomb scares. Lambert Field had flights stopped on two days in early January because of problems with its luggage-handling procedures, and many delays were expected with the federally imposed Jan. 18 deadline to scrutinize all checked bags on domestic flights. Airport Police Chief Paul Mason said that bringing in new dogs is a matter of scheduling the training for the officers who will be assigned to them.

The leadership of the St. Charles Police Department underwent a leadership shakeup in January that resulted in 13 supervisors switching positions. Chief Paul Corbin said the changes were a positive move aimed at giving the supervisors a diverse background and letting them learn new skills. He also said that a change of supervisors allows officers to experience more than one management style. The personnel changes are the first to be made by Corbin, who has been chief for just over three years.

**NEBRASKA** — Lieut. Jane Tooley, who attended the State Patrol's training camp in 1977 to become its first female trooper, retired on Dec. 31. Besides traffic patrol, Tooley has provided security for the governor and worked as an undercover drug officer, among other assignments.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — State Attorney General Mark Barnett has asked that a law be introduced into the Legislature making it a felony to communicate a terrorist threat or carry out a hoax terrorist threat. Under Barnett's proposal, anyone convicted would have to pay all expenses related to such threats.

State legislators killed a bill that would have required police officers to inform rape victims about the availability of morning-after abortion pills. They said it is not the job of police to do so, and that officers who failed to inform victims would be subject to liability if victims became pregnant.

A sex-offender reporting measure being considered by the state Senate has been amended so that sex offenders will not have to report to local authorities twice a year, as was originally proposed. Senator Eric Bogue argued that the double reporting requirement would be a burden to police and would breach the intent of a law requiring the state to pay for any extra expenses.

James Dean Bahnson, 19, of Sioux Falls was arrested Jan. 16 and charged with attempted petty theft for trying to sell nonexistent World Trade Center debris over the Internet for \$50. Detectives communicated with Bahnson over the Internet after they were notified by eBay, the online auction site.

**WYDING** — A bill drafted by a Gillette legislator would require health-care providers to report certain crimes to police or risk being penalized with a fine and jail sentence. State Representative George McMurtrey, a former emergency room doctor, sponsored the measure at the suggestion of Campbell County Byron Dedekoven. Under the bill, crimes that must be reported include evidence of stabbings, shootings, drunken driving accidents and assaults.



**ARIZONA** — The Coast Guard has established security zones for the Hoover, Glen Canyon, and Davis dams on the Colorado River. Boats and other watercraft, as well as people, are prohibited from entering restricted areas, with violations punishable by fines of up to \$27,500.

Phoenix's six-year-old record for murders in a year was broken in 2001 when the city tallied 245 homicides. The previous record of 244 was reached in 1994 and 1995. Police Sgt. Randy Force said, however, that when the totals were adjusted for changes in population, 2001 was not the city's deadliest year. Drug-related homicides were said to account for 16 percent of all homicides.

**COLORADO** — Neither federal nor state grand juries will be looking into accusations that a police officer may have killed one of the 13 people shot to death in the Columbine High School shootings in 1999. The parents of one dead student, Daniel Rohrbough, have said they believed that a Denver police officer shot their son. One sheriff's deputy, James D. Taylor, has been fired over the issue after telling the boy's parents that he had seen the shooting. He then denied to his superiors that he saw a boy shot to death. Taylor violated policy by providing the false information to the boy's parents.

Statewide figures show that the number of assaults on police officers rose to 776 in 2000, compared to 693 in 1998. While some experts attribute the increase to a general lack of respect for authority, others say it may be due in part to the state's population growth. While the number of assaults has risen, the number of officers killed in the line of duty has reportedly held steady, with one each in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

The Denver Coroner's Office is trying to determine the cause of death of Saul Montoya, who died after three Denver police officers placed him in a Ripp Restraint to prevent him from kicking. In the restraint, which has only been in use in Denver since October, a suspect's wrists and ankles are tied separately. Police had to restrain Montoya after they were called to a McDonald's restaurant on a report that a man was pointing a gun at several people. Montoya stopped breathing and went into cardiac arrest while medical personnel were evaluating him. A police spokeswoman said, however, that initial indications are that the officers used the restraint properly.

**NEW MEXICO** — According to an annual report provided by the Albuquerque Police Oversight Commission, residents complained less frequently last year about police behavior and language and more about procedural violations. In 91 incidents last year, residents said that officers failed to follow procedures, an increase from 39 in 2000. Insulting or obscene language was cited as a problem in three fewer cases last year and complaints about officers' attitude dropped from 29 to 24.

Of the seven incidents in which officers shot people, all were found to be justified.

In order to help close a projected \$20-million shortfall in the city budget, Albuquerque Mayor Martin Chavez in early January cut the number of take-home civilian cars in the police department from 67 to 10. The move is expected to save about \$100,000.

**OKLAHOMA** — The number of homicides in Tulsa increased to 40 in 2001, from 32 the year before. Four of the homicides were police shootings. Six of the cases remain unsolved, but police Sgt. Mike Huff, the supervisor of the homicide unit, said that detectives are close to solving one of them.

**TEXAS** — Licho Escamilla, 19, who was a suspect in the Nov. 8 slaying of a man in West Dallas, now faces a capital-murder charge after he allegedly shot and killed off-duty Dallas Police Officer Christopher Kevin James and wounded another officer outside a Dallas nightclub on Nov. 25. Witnesses say that James and the second officer, Clarence D. Lockett, were trying to help Escamilla at the time by breaking up a scuffle between the suspect and several people. Escamilla pulled out a gun and started shooting. Both officers were shot before they had time to draw their service revolvers. Escamilla got away temporarily, before two other officers captured him with the help of some witnesses.

An investigator from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration will aid prosecutors and Dallas police in reviewing a number of drug busts, after more than a dozen narcotics arrests in Dallas last year drew harsh criticism. The arrests showed a pattern of undercover deals made on credit, and tests later showed that the seized evidence contained little or no illegal drugs. More than \$11,000 from funds intended to be used for confidential informants remains unaccounted for by police. Two officers have been placed on administrative leave pending the outcome of the investigation.

Drange Grove Police Chief Praxedis "Pepe" Jimenez was fired by the City Council Jan. 7 for a history of making racially insensitive remarks. City Attorney Lucinda Garcia-Castillo said that during her investigation, people told her that the chief regularly used words like "gringo" and "brown boy," and that he made disparaging remarks about women. He also pressured one white officer into not asking for payment for the overtime hours he worked. Jimenez, who had been chief for five years, admitted to making racially insensitive remarks but said they were intended to be in jest. At the council meeting, 13 residents spoke in support of the chief, and none spoke against him.

Police seized five small homemade bombs, bomb-making materials and a guide called "The Anarchist Cookbook" from the home of a 13-year-old boy in Rosenberg who was said to be planning to blow up his school. The boy was arrested after other students said he had bragged about having bombs at his house. Charges against the unidentified youth, who is a seventh-grader at George Junior High School, include terroristic threats, possession of bomb material and possession of a bomb.



**ALASKA** — Tighter airport security has helped reduced crime in the state's northernmost city of Barrow. Police believe that with better baggage screening, bootleggers who imported alcohol in their luggage are no longer willing to take the risk.

**CALIFORNIA** — Superior Court Judge Joan Weber has finalized a court order that would make permanent a civil injunction used by prosecutors to restrict the activities of 43 Escondido gang members. The injunction requires that they stay away from each other, avoid drinking in public and not carry weapons. Thirteen of the gang members have been arrested for violating temporary injunctions since July. Prosecutors and police cite the use of the injunctions as a necessary tool for fighting pervasive crime.

A bid by state Indian tribes to secure much broader powers for reservation police was quietly shelved and left for dead in early January. The legislation would have given tribal police status equal to that of other peace officers in the state, including the ability to enforce state laws, carry arms, and access the state's criminal data base. Critics of the legislation, however, pointed out that the full police powers would not have come with the same level of accountability and liability demanded of local police and deputies.

Undercover Los Angeles police officers purchased narcotics 227 times from 162 different dealers in Los Angeles public schools last year and arrested 136 of those dealers, Police Chief Bernard C. Parks announced recently. Undercover officers said that they were shocked to discover that youths openly sold drugs in classrooms and used drugs throughout school grounds. While marijuana is the most prevalent drug used among high school students, undercover officers also purchased cocaine, LSD, ecstasy, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs such as Adderall and Vicodin.

Corona police on Jan. 7 found the bodies of Los Angeles Police Officer Nancy Walden, 45, her 51-year-old husband and their 16-year-old daughter, after responding to a call from a relative of the family. Police said that while their investigation was not complete, they suspect the husband shot his family and then himself. Police had been to the house once before last year after responding to a report that the husband was depressed. Walden was a six-year veteran of the LAPD.

Los Angeles Police Officer William Ferguson, who is suspected of committing a series of armed robberies and stealing money from drug dealers, had been arrested at least five times before he was hired in 1996. He was arrested four times as a juvenile on suspicion of theft and burglary and once as an adult for misdemeanor attempted burglary. A police department spokesman said that misdemeanor arrests or convictions do not necessarily disqualify candidates.

The outcomes of juvenile arrests are not released to the public. Ferguson has been suspended without pay but has not yet been charged.

The Garden Grove City Council has placed a moratorium on permits for new cybercafes, citing crimes, including a fatal stabbing, in and around 19 of the establishments in the Los Angeles suburb. Police say most of the violence has been gang-related.

**HAWAII** — Drivers in Honolulu are rebelling against a program that uses digital cameras to catch drivers who speed and run red lights on selected state roads. Owners of automobile-accessory shops say that drivers have been buying several thousand license covers to illegally obscure plates and even driving in packs so that their plates can't be seen by the cameras. The traffic cameras are part of a three-year pilot program being run by ACS State and Local Solutions, a technology company, which receives \$29.75 for every citation paid. Angry drivers say that they object to being accused by a machine and do not have the latitude they would have with a police officer. The state Transportation Department, however, points out that traffic fatalities statewide have nearly tripled in the last few years.

Hilo police Sgt. Albert Pacheco has been charged with second degree murder for allegedly shooting his wife after driving his police car into her van near their home. An autopsy concluded that the victim, Cathlene Pacheco, died of multiple gunshot wounds to the head.

**IDAHO** — A three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled Jan. 15 that it is legal to drive under the influence of marijuana in the state as long as driving is not erratic and the driver can pass a field sobriety test. The judge's noted that while it was illegal to drive under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, state law did not list marijuana as a narcotic.

**DREEDN** — Under new rules approved by the state Legislature, 50,000 more samples of DNA will be collected in the next six months. DNA will now be collected from all convicted felons on parole or probation. The state DNA data base, which was created in 1991, currently contains 19,000 samples.

The Portland Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund's board of trustees has called on the City Council to amend the city charter and allow gay and lesbian domestic partners to be eligible to collect pension benefits should their partners be killed in the line of duty. The unanimous vote came after trustees heard from two attorneys who maintained that not extending the benefits would violate the state constitution's equal protection clause.

**WASHINGTON** — Zachary Davis, 18, who was accused of impersonating a police officer and touching off a pursuit that ended in a gun battle among three real Seattle officers, was sentenced to community service and had his driver's license suspended. The officers exchanged gunfire, each believing the other was an impostor. No one was hurt. Davis's father was a police officer who was killed in a hit-and-run collision. Many officers befriended the teen and let him hang out at the department's North Precinct.



## From FOP to the top

Gilbert Gallegos, a veteran law-enforcement officer who retired from municipal policing in Albuquerque in 1988, returned in December to lead the agency where he cut his teeth more than 37 years ago.

An original member of the department's police union and a founder of the Chicano Police Officers Association, Gallegos joined his hometown force in 1964 and had an eventful career. In 1975, Gallegos was one of the so-called "Seven Sergeants" who joined with more than 340 patrol officers in the only strike in the department's history. Accusing the city of lying about how much money it had for raises, Gallegos was busted back to patrolman for his involvement.

"I don't regret it one bit," he told *The Albuquerque Journal*.

In 1988, Gallegos left the agency to take a job as head of a local anti-drug task force, a position he continues to hold. He has also served three terms as elected national president of the Fraternal Order of Police. Three years ago, Gallegos was part of a congressional panel that concluded that federal law enforcement agencies were ill prepared to deal with terrorism.

But his homecoming to Albuquerque is likely the "highest point" of his career, said Gallegos. "I grew up in this police department. I only ever wanted to be the chief of police on this department," he said.

Among the problems he will face is a budget expected to be millions of dollars in the red, and curbing the bill that the department pays each year for Metropolitan Court overtime. Gallegos said he will also be looking at internal restructuring, and the possible re-establishment of a central homicide unit. He is also unhappy with the city's three-year-old civilian review board. "I have yet to see a civilian oversight committee that works," he said. "You have to question whether there is a need for it."

Gallegos replaces Chief Jerry Galvin, who lost his job when Mayor Jim Baca was defeated for reelection on Oct. 2 by Martin Chavez. Galvin has since moved on to become chief of the Morgan Hills, Calif., Police Department, an agency a fraction of the size of the Albuquerque force.

## Prime Meridian

The unification of a department divided over money-related issues, among other problems, tops the agenda of the new police chief in Meridian, Miss., Benny Dubose.

Dubose, 47, accepted the post this month after serving on an interim basis since the departure of former Chief Gregg Lewis in July. The first black to lead the agency, Dubose was named chief by Mayor John Robert Smith on Jan. 21, Martin Luther King Jr. Day.

A member of the department since 1981, Dubose served as assistant chief in 1993 when Billie Sollie, now the Lauderdale County sheriff, "He doesn't hastily make comments," said Sollie. "He listens well before he speaks."

Said Capt. Keith McCarty, who has

worked with Dubose for the past 20 years: "He gains people's respect by showing them appreciation for what they do. And he's an incredible motivator and leader. His vision allows him to see beyond the trees. He sees the whole forest."

While not downplaying the significance of being the first African American chief in Meridian — a city that was once at the epicenter of the civil rights movement — Dubose said he believed it was time law enforcement got past black and white issues. "It's not the most important thing, as far as I'm concerned," he told *Law Enforcement News*.

Bringing the agency together is the most important thing, said Dubose, and it might not be as difficult as it seems. Members of the department must understand that it is not about the individual, but about the team, he said.

"I do have — at least I think I have — the support of the majority of the officers here, at least they voice that," said Dubose. "That's a good starting point because they can convince the other officers who are maybe not too sure about me, or the type of person I am, that I am sincere in my efforts to bring this department together."

Meridian, he said, has the same type of drug problems as other cities, along with burglaries, robberies and gangs. Some neighborhoods have been neglected by law enforcement, said Dubose, and the department has to get back into those areas.

"I put together a team that goes out into the neighborhood and confronts the criminal activity there," he told *LEN*. "As far as street corner drug dealers, that type of thing, we go out there and get them off the corners."

## Full circle

For James B. Comey, the new U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, returning to the city means coming full circle, back to the office where he began his career as a federal prosecutor in 1987.

Comey, 41, served six years as executive assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. He succeeds Mary Jo White, under whose leadership the New York office had made prosecuting terrorism its primary focus. Beginning with the first World Trade Center attack in 1993, White's office convicted three dozen terrorists, through guilty pleas and six major trials. In 1998, her office indicted Osama bin Laden, and there are still five men in New York and in Great Britain expected to be tried on charges that they conspired with bin Laden in terrorism.

That focus will not change, said Comey. "The attorney general has made clear that the prevention and prosecution of terrorist acts is the Department of Justice's No. 1 priority," he told *The New York Times*. "I share that view." Even if that were not the case, Comey said, "there is a palpable sense in the U.S. attorney's office that you are in the midst of terrorism, because you can almost smell it in the air."

One of *Law Enforcement News's* People of the Year for 1999, Comey was a driving force behind Project Exile, a program which significantly reduced the number of handguns on the streets of Richmond, Va., through ag-

gressive prosecution of firearms violations under federal statutes.

"We had an environment in criminal communities where the gun was an article of clothing," he told *The Times*. "The average criminal gave no more thought to the gun than to the rest of his outfit — shoes, socks, pants, belt."

The program coupled vigorous enforcement with an advertising blitz that



James Comey  
Back to where he started.

warned would-be criminals of the consequences they faced if they used guns. "We've used advertising in law enforcement to sell messages about drunk driving, about domestic violence," said Comey. "But we've never marketed fear to criminals."

Comey said that despite the decision by Attorney General John Ashcroft to indict Zacarias Moussaoui in Virginia, he believes his office will maintain its pivotal role in prosecuting terrorists. Moussaoui, whose case is the first stemming from the Sept. 11 attacks, will be tried in Virginia for several reasons, said senior Justice Department officials, including the fact that the state's courts and juries tend to be more pro-death penalty than those in New York.

Comey has had experience in terrorism cases, having led the prosecution in the still-pending Khobar Towers case, in which an apartment complex in Saudi Arabia was bombed in 1996, killing 19 American servicemen.

While terrorism will remain the New York office's priority, said Comey, there are still other issues to confront. Among the major open criminal investigations is a look into Clinton administration's elementary orders. One of the "crown jewels" of the Southern District is its tradition in the area of white-collar crime, he said. "...no U.S. attorney would change that, certainly not me."

## Hug power

Listening to Aurora, Colo.'s new police chief talk about the satisfaction he gets from his encounters with citizens, one might be tempted to think that Ricky Bennett is in law enforcement for the warm fuzzies. Said the 22-year agency veteran: "You just can't underestimate the hug from a kid or the handshake from a father who says thanks for taking care of my wife and kids in that accident."

But it wasn't always about that, as Bennett will admit. At his job interview in February 1980, he admitted to Sgt. Gary Davis, who hired him as an undercover narcotics officer, that some-

day he was going to be police chief. "That's a direct quote," he said.

Bennett, 44, assumed command of the Aurora Police Department on Jan. 2, succeeding Chief Verne Saint Vincent, who had led the agency for seven years. It was Saint Vincent who promoted Bennett to the rank of division chief. Bennett was selected over another Aurora division chief, Doug Abraham, as well as a deputy chief from Wichita, Kan., and an assistant chief from Washington D.C.

"Actually there were two good candidates in Aurora," said Saint Vincent. "The change, by and large, will be transparent to the public out here. Ricky knows the issues."

During his career, Bennett has worked in patrol, investigations and internal affairs, led the SWAT unit, worked vice and narcotics, intelligence and the Metro Gang Task Force. In addition to job experience, Bennett brings to the table a formidable academic background. Since joining the force, he's earned two master's degrees, in management and human resources development. He is currently enrolled in an executive leadership program at the University of Colorado in Denver, and is also working on a doctorate.

"American law enforcement, we've been doing things the same way for 80 to 100 years," Bennett told *The Rocky Mountain News*. "I think society is asking us to do something different. They want us to understand the problems. We've hired our people for their hearts and their minds.... I think we need to stand and deliver."

The department, said Bennett, is a "customer service institution." On his agenda is a plan to require department officials to spend time patrolling each month, making contact with officers and citizens. Bennett also said he would continue the effort initiated by Saint Vincent to decentralize the agency.

## Oliver's travels

Richmond, Va., Police Chief Jerry Oliver is leaving the city he helped turn around during his tenure for another jurisdiction, one which could use his proven ability to bring down crime and transform a police department.

Oliver was sworn in as Detroit's new chief on Jan. 8, but was not expected to assume command of the agency until Feb. 4. With 951,270 residents, Detroit has nearly five times the population of Richmond and roughly six times its murder rate, with 400 committed in the Motor City last year. Moreover, the Police Department is the target of a federal probe looking into police shootings, illegal detention of homicide witnesses, and deaths while in custody.

But Oliver said he likes a challenge. After all, when he was brought on board in Richmond in 1995, the city was considered by many to be dangerously out of control. With a gun-toting citizenry added to an armed criminal element, Richmond tallied a record-setting 160 homicides in 1994.

"We're certainly the better for him being here," said Richmond Mayor Rudolph C. McCollum. "Look at violent crime and what's happened in Richmond since '95."

Oliver set to work remaking the police department, forcing some senior officers out and replacing his two

deputy chiefs with civilians. During his six-plus years at the helm, he established a citizens police academy; had computers installed in patrol cars; and was a strong and early supporter of the city's highly successful Project Exile program, a joint federal, state and local initiative credited with cleaning up Richmond's illegal firearms problem.

In 1999, Oliver shared *Law Enforcement News's* People of the Year Award for Project Exile with then-Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney James Comey and Richmond Deputy Chief Frederick Russell.

As chief of the Detroit department, Oliver will be working for the city's new, 31-year-old mayor, Kwame Kilpatrick. Just as it did when he was named chief in Richmond, unsavory stories about Oliver promptly began circulating in the Detroit media. The reports detailed allegations that while police chief in Pasadena, Calif., Oliver physically abused his ex-wife and a girlfriend. The stories also focused on his \$4-million budget overrun in Richmond.

Said Oliver: "I have a few regrets, but I have nothing I'm embarrassed about. All of those allegations are lies."

Richmond officials plan to conduct a nationwide search for Oliver's successor, while Deputy Chief Teresa P. Gooch serves as interim chief. Gooch, a 23-year veteran of the agency, was the first woman to lead the department's detective division. She was promoted to her deputy position in 1995.

## Still just 'Dave'

David Allan Brame, a law-enforcement veteran and Tacoma Police Department insider, has been chosen by city officials to succeed James Hairston as police chief.

Brame, 43, assumed command of the department on Jan. 14. Promoted to assistant chief in 1999, he managed the Operations Bureau, which includes all patrol functions and has a budget of \$22.5 million. During his 20 years on the force, Brame has also commanded the criminal investigations division and the internal affairs unit commander, among other assignments.

"I think he'll be an outstanding chief," said City Manager Ray Corpuz, who selected him with input from three panels. Brame edged out Deputy Chief Patrick Stevens of the Cleveland Police Department.

Although he is now the city's top cop, Brame said he still prefers to be called just "Dave." It is the person behind the title that is important, he told *The (Tacoma) News Tribune*. While it has been hard to focus, Brame said he is "100 percent excited."

The man he succeeds, Hairston, served 33 years with the agency — four of those as chief, the first black to head the agency. Known as a low-key administrator who eased relations between minority residents and the police, Hairston, 55, won kudos for stabilizing the agency, if nothing else.

In 1999, he announced a sweeping overhaul of police training and procedures for handling grievances. Then last January, Hairston formed a task force on racial profiling, after reviewing 31,114 traffic tickets from the previous year and finding a disproportionate number given to black motorists.



# NJ troopers lied in turnpike case

James Kenna and John Hogan, the two former New Jersey state troopers whose shooting of four unarmed minority men in a van on the New Jersey Turnpike brought a simmering debate over racial profiling to a boil, admitted this month that they had lied to investigators the night of the incident, with coaching from dozens of colleagues.

Not only did the two admit to "exaggerating and embellishing" the incident on the night of April 23, 1998, but they also said they routinely engaged in the targeting of minority drivers. Kenna shot into the van 11 times, seriously wounding three of the men inside. Until their admission on Jan. 14 in Superior Court in Mercer County, Hogan and Kenna had maintained that they feared for lives when the driver tried to run them down. Both were charged with aggravated assault, Kenna faced a charge of attempted murder.

The startling admissions came as the former troopers pleaded guilty to charges of official misconduct and making false statements in connection with the shooting incident. In a deal worked out with prosecutors, they received no jail time and a fine of \$280 in exchange for their guilty pleas. Kenna and Hogan

had faced the possibility of more than 20 years in prison, but under the agreement, neither will even be placed on probation. However, they did have to forfeit their jobs.

Explaining what occurred in the aftermath of the shooting, Kenna said: "I began to put together the pieces as to what happened from what others told me at the scene, the hospital and at Cranbury Station. For example, at the scene I was in contact with at least 40 people. Some of the people gave me advice as to what to say to investigators. My memory of what happened was contaminated with facts I should not have known or could not have known."

Approximately 75 troopers, said Hogan, helped them come up with a story that would jibe with the incident. "They told me what to say and how to say it," he said. "They told me we needed to justify why Jimmy shot. There was a concerted effort to protect my partner."

Kenna had been involved in a shooting a month prior to the turnpike incident and should not have been on the road without counseling, said assistant Burlington County prosecutor James Gerrow, who had been assigned the case

by the state Attorney General's Office. Gerrow blamed the state police organization, saying its failure led to Kenna and Hogan overreacting.

Both men said they routinely picked on minority drivers, often dismantling their car doors in search of drugs, a practice known as "rip and strip." Racial profiling was so commonplace, Hogan said, that when a minority arrestee was brought into the station house—even when the radio call identified the driver as white—he "just assumed it was how it was done."

Kenna and Hogan, said Judge Charles Delehy, acted out of a "misguided zeal and misguided loyalty born of an indoctrination into an approach to law enforcement that can generally be described as Machiavellian—the end justifies the means."

The pleas put a coda to the most comprehensive and costly criminal investigation in the state's history, lasting 16 months and costing over \$1 million. New Jersey also settled a civil suit brought in 1999 by the U.S. Justice Department by agreeing to numerous reforms and federal supervision. Last year, it agreed to a record-setting \$12.95-million settlement to van pas-

sengers Jermaine Grant, Danny Reyes, Rayshawn Brown and Keshon Moore.

Not everyone was happy with the plea deals, however. Regina Waynes Joseph, president of the Garden State Bar Association, a group of black attorneys, told The Newark Star-Ledger that her organization was outraged.

"That the judge characterized Kenna and Hogan as victims in this debacle, rather than the four students who were shot at 11 times for no reason at all, I believe tells the whole story about race in this country," she added. "Essentially the message this sends is that the life of a child of color is worth \$280."

David Ironman, Reyes's attorney, said the plaintiffs were disappointed with the outcome of the case. "The only positive is that at least the troopers admitted there was no reason to pull the kids over, that they weren't speeding and that they lied to everybody about how the incident took place," he said.

## NJSP seen improving

Two years of reforms and supervision of officers have helped turn the New Jersey State Police around, according to the latest report card on the agency filed in U.S. District Court this month by a federally-appointed monitor.

"The results of these changes are tangible," said the report, the fifth in a series. After reviewing some 175 motor vehicle stops by troopers over a three-month period, monitors found no evidence of racial profiling. Members of the monitoring team noted that virtually all motor vehicle stops were made for serious violations of the criminal or motor vehicle law, said the report. "Gone were the stops that bordered on the pretextual."

Moreover, consent searches fell by 69 percent in the last six months, according to the review.

## New York City's homicide total dropped again in 2001 — or did it?

New York's homicide total for 2001 may end up looking like Roger Maris's one-time record of 61 home runs in a season: tagged with an asterisk.

Reports circulated at the end of the year that the roughly 3,000 victims of the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center on Sept. 11 would be classified as homicides in the FBI's upcoming 2001 Uniform Crime Report—which, if true, would more than quadruple the annual murder toll. An FBI spokesman maintained, however, that no definitive decision has yet been made on classifying the deaths.

Before stepping as the city's police commissioner, Bernard Kerik said in December that he considered the World Trade Center deaths to be war crimes and insisted that he would not include

them on CompStat reports which track major crime in the city. The six deaths from the truck bomb attack on the World Trade Center in 1993 were not included in the crime totals for that year.

FBI officials said that an asterisk or footnote would be used, as was done in the case of the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995. But Mary Victoria Pines, unit chief of the FBI's communications unit, said the issue is still under discussion.

"This is very important data and we want to make sure we classify and score it correctly," she told Law Enforcement News. "The last I'd heard, no decision had been made. We had several suggestions in mind and we have not run those thoughts by the agencies involved. We certainly want to report

correctly and report fairly."

New York's homicide total last year was 4 percent lower than in 2000, and is down 67 percent since 1993. Despite a spate of killings in December, the city still beat the previous year's mark of 671 murders, recording a year-end total of 643.

Another consideration, said Pines, would be whether those injured in the terrorist attack should be counted as aggravated assaults. There is also the question of property crimes, she said. "There is so much that's there, we are considering all options," she said.

The deadline for receiving data for the 2001 report is mid-March, Pines said. "If we're going to make this decision, it has to be soon because the state programs are submitting data to us."

## With doctor's exams lacking, some Omaha cops may not be fit for duty

Doctor examinations for nearly one-quarter of Omaha's 752-member police force were ordered in January by Chief Don Carey and Mayor Mike Fahey after the discovery of an error made in 1996 that caused the department to violate a state law requiring doctor's examinations of all recruits.

Officials believe that 184 in-service officers and 49 recruits in a current training academy class did not have proper physical exams. A mistake was made by the city's personnel department when it changed its health-screening provider from Creighton Family Services to Excel Physical Therapy five years ago. While Creighton provided doctor exams, Excel screenings involving physical agility or functional capacity for job-related duties were conducted by a nurse or physical therapist.

Trustees of the Omaha Police and Fire Retirement System were concerned that the error could lead to abuse of the employee-funded pension system. One

of the officers hired without a physical left in 2000 after being granted a disability pension. One trustee, police Lieut. David Daley, told The Omaha World-Herald that he would like the Board of Trustees to reconsider disability pensions given unknowingly to officers who did not have physicals.

According to Paul Murphy, benefits manager under the administrations of both Fahey and former Mayor Hal Daub, the personnel department was unaware that a physician's exam was required under Nebraska statutes and standards established by the body that governs the state's training academies. The change in health-screening procedures, he told The World-Herald, was an effort to make the screening more job-specific and fulfill the requirements of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

The last medical exam administered at the Omaha Police Academy was on Feb. 20, 1996. The discrepancy oc-

curred because of differing definitions of the word "physical," said Paul Landow, Fahey's chief of staff.

"Someone could say, 'Did you have a physical?' and a recruit would say, 'Yeah,'" said Landow. "But the question is whether it was a physical with a physician."

After learning of the oversight, the retirement system's Board of Trustees voted 4-1 on Jan. 17 to request medical exams of all officers who did not undergo them prior to employment. The cost for the physicals, estimated at \$41,400, will most likely come from the police budget, said Murphy.

For the 49 recruits who remain in the 21-week academy class, high-stress activities have been postponed until the results of the medical exams are in hand. Carey is investigating whether the state training academy will grant waivers for those officers who did not receive the exam so that their certification will remain intact.

Facial recognition technology is not just for finding perpetrators, but for identifying victims, or so believe British law enforcement authorities, who are creating a data base using millions of pictures seized in child pornography raids and matching them against photos of missing youngsters.

The project has its roots in a 1997 sweep of a child pornography ring called Wonderland, which resulted in 101 arrests worldwide. With those raids and others, authorities were able to collect some 3 million images—far too many to be sorted by hand. A previous effort yielded just 1,200 identifiable faces with just 18 children identified, one of whom had been murdered.

Two years ago, however, Britain's National Crime Squad contracted with a firm to automate the process. That firm, Serco Group, turned to Imagis Technologies, a Vancouver-based company that created the data base software from earlier work based on recognizing patterns in satellite photographs. In addition to detecting hundreds of "light source positions," the software also measures such factors as the angle of the head and facial shape. Andy Amanovich, Imagis's chief technology officer, told The New York Times.

Early results have impressed Peter Spindler, a detective superintendent with the squad. Police, he said, must aim to do more than restrict the trafficking of illicit images. "It's not simply about identifying people who are abusing the Internet, people who are trading child pornography," he told The New York Times. "This is about people abusing children."

The software has been able to identify images of children and their siblings from a test data base. With that capability, investigators could potentially identify families participating in the porn trade. The data base also holds images of unusual cars or distinctive scenery which might aid in identifying those taking the photos. Along with the mathematical description it stores of facial characteristics, the software also keeps stored images of jewelry, clothes, sears and background objects such as furniture.

But one expert in child pornography, Dr. John Philip Jenkins, a professor of history at Penn State and author of "Beyond Tolerance: Child Pornography on the Internet," said the British effort will make little difference. Most kiddie-porn images originate from the former Soviet Union, where police corruption limits the effectiveness of the technology. A child victim's identity, Jenkins told The Times, is only likely to come to light if the youngster "comes up in an abuse case."

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# Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice developments at the federal level.

## Who's who

More than 200,000 complaints of identity theft were collected by more than 50 law enforcement agencies and consumer groups last year, far exceeding other areas of fraud, the Federal Trade Commission said in January. Identity theft now accounts for more than 40 percent of consumer fraud complaints, and privacy advocates say the number of identity-theft victims may be as high as 750,000 a year. "We've seen an explosion in this crime, and it's not going away," said Beth Givens, director of the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, a San Diego-based consumer group.

## Crash course

Car accidents involving 16-year-old female drivers rose by 9 percent from 1990 to 2000, to a per capita rate of 175 accidents per 1,000 drivers. The increase is due to girls driving more miles, according to insurance industry statistics. Since 1975, girls ages 16 to 19 are driving 70 percent more, averaging 6,870 miles a year. Teenage boys are driving 16 percent more, averaging 8,200 miles a year. Sixteen-year-olds, regardless of gender, crash three times more often than 17-year-olds and five times more often than 18-year-olds, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

## Granting a stay

Attorney General John Ashcroft has approved new rules creating special immigration visas that would apply to the thousands of immigrants who are smuggled into the U.S. and forced to work as prostitutes, farm laborers and domestic servants. The so-called T-visas would allow those affected to remain here if they can convince authorities that they would be subject to extreme hardship or severe harm should they be returned to their native countries. After three years, victims could apply to stay here permanently. The visas, created by a federal law passed in 2000, would affect as many as 50,000 people, primarily women and children. In most cases, they could apply to have their children and spouses brought here as well, or their parents, if they are under 21.

## Case closed

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth District ruled this month that inmates have no constitutional right to DNA testing that might prove their innocence. The decision stemmed from a case involving a man convicted by a Fairfax County, Va., jury of sexually assaulting a mother of three. While DNA tests done in 1990 were unable to match James Harvey's DNA to evidence found at the crime scene, neither could it exclude him as the perpetrator. Defense attorneys argue that improvements in the technology since that time would likely be able to show whether that sample

matched either Harvey or his accomplice to the crime. However, the appellate panel ruled unanimously that to retest evidence with each advance in forensic science "would leave perfectly valid judgments in a perpetually unsettled state." The decision reversed a lower-court ruling that under the due process clause of the Constitution, Harvey had a right to have access to DNA evidence and to use technology unavailable at the time of his trial.

## Door opening

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in January declared unconstitutional the practice of holding certain immigrants who have committed crimes without bail in mandatory detention. The decision came just three weeks after a similar decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Pennsylvania. In the Ninth Circuit case, Hyung Joon Kim, a Korean man who became a lawful permanent resident in 1986, was convicted of burglary in 1997 and petty theft the next year. Following his release after a three-year sentence, he was detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on the grounds that his criminal history made him deportable under the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. But the appeals court said that due process required a bail hearing to determine whether a particular immigrant posed a flight risk or danger to the community.

## Ship ahoy

As part of a U.S.-led effort to strengthen maritime security worldwide, the Coast Guard proposed in January that all ships and seaports be required to have security plans, and all seafarers undergo background checks. In addition, inspections of shipping containers would be strengthened to insure that terrorists are not using the 40-foot long metal boxes to transport weapons. Should the London-based International Maritime Organization approve the proposals, they would become the first international maritime security regulations, taking effect in July 2004.

## Call to arms

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System may be unable to thwart some would-be gun buyers who are mentally ill or convicted domestic abusers, according to a report this month by the Americans for Gun Safety Foundation, a nonprofit group advocating stronger gun-safety laws. The foundation found that people committed involuntarily to mental hospitals in 33 states and people convicted of domestic abuse in 15 states might be able to buy guns undetected due to a lack of computerized records. From December 1998 to June 2001, nearly 10,000 felons and others prohibited from buying guns were able to do so because their records did not show up until after the three-day limit. One-third of those cases were in Texas, Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana.

## Leaving so soon?

In a 7-2 decision on Jan. 22, the U.S. Supreme Court refined its 1997 ruling in *Kansas v. Hendricks* which gave states the right

to keep rapists, child molesters and other sexual offenders in civil confinement once their prison terms have expired. Writing for the majority in *Kansas v. Crane*, Justice Stephen G. Breyer said the Constitution's guarantee of due process required a finding that an offender be psychiatrically diagnosed as having "serious difficulty in controlling behavior" in addition to being a continued threat.

## Let us spray

The Humboldt County, Calif., Sheriff's Department used excessive force when it swabbed pepper spray directly into the eyes of environmental protesters in 1997, according to a ruling issued Jan. 11 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The ruling is the second in three years by the court limiting the circumstances in which police can use pepper spray to subdue nonviolent demonstrators. In 2000, it reversed a decision by a federal district judge that law enforcement officers were entitled to qualified immunity. The case landed back with the appellate court when the U.S. Supreme Court last June, in *Saucier v. Katz*, gave officers added protection in suits alleging excessive force.

## Bounced checks

Locating an additional 6,000 Middle Eastern men added to an FBI crime list will depend on local law enforcement officials taking the time to check names with the bureau's National Crime Information Center when they make arrests, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said Jan. 8. The immigrants are among the 314,000 foreigners who have been ordered out of the country but never showed up for deportation. But names are not routinely run through the NCIC, said Col. David Mitchell of the Maryland State Police. In a videotape made two days before the Sept. 11 attack, a Maryland state trooper stopped Ziad S. Jarrah, one of the 19 suspected hijackers, for speeding. No background check was done beyond making sure the rental car was not stolen, said Mitchell. Jarrah was given a \$270 ticket and let go.

## Methy business

A three-year joint investigation by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other law enforcement agencies resulted in January in the arrests of more than 100 people nationwide, and the seizure of enough pseudoephedrine to produce 18,000 pounds of methamphetamine. The trafficking of the substance has been attributed to a loosely knit network of people of Middle Eastern descent, according to investigators. Although authorities have found no evidence of terrorist involvement, millions of dollars have been funneled to banks in the Middle East. The investigation, dubbed Operation Mountain Express, originally targeted U.S. companies and individuals illegally supplying meth manufacturers with the key ingredient, but when arrests dried up that source, said officials, traffickers began turning to Canada. The chemical was shipped to Chicago and Detroit before being transported to producers in California.

## Can we talk?

# Interviews of Middle Easterners fall short

Of the 500 Middle Eastern or Muslim men sought by federal authorities in Michigan for questioning in the aftermath of the September terrorist attacks, just over half had been interviewed as of a month after the Justice Department's Dec. 21 deadline.

Agents have been unable to locate 81 of the subjects on the list. Eight men declined to be interviewed; 50 were found to be living outside of the country; and 36 outside of the state, according to Gina Balaya of the U.S. attorney's office in Detroit. So far, the office has received reports on 280 of the men, with 66 reports still pending.

The 500 names were included on a Justice Department list of 5,000 men nationwide between the ages of 18 and 33 who entered the country on a tourist, immigrant, business or student visas after January 2000. Officials are seeking those from countries where

Dsama bin Laden's terrorist organization, al-Qaeda, is believed to be active, including the Philippines, Indonesia and India. Michigan is home to the nation's largest Arab population, about 350,000 who live primarily in the southeastern portion of the state.

"We're going to keep working at it," said Bob Cares, an assistant U.S. attorney who heads a terrorism task force.

In November, Michigan officials had said that those men who did not want to be questioned would not have to submit to the interviews. Said Lloyd Meyer, an assistant U.S. attorney in Grand Rapids: "No one has to talk with a police officer if they don't want to."

Rather than send letters to targeted individuals requesting interviews, as federal authorities in the eastern part of the state did, Meyer's office chose to go door to door to reach out to the 85 people from his jurisdiction who were

on the list. A local police officer was paired with a federal agent to make the contacts. If the person still declined to cooperate, said Meyer, law enforcement would not push it. There will be no penalties for saying no, he said.

Guidelines laid out by federal officials stressed the voluntary nature of the interviews, which could take place at a mosque, at the person's home or wherever the subject felt most comfortable.

Still, Meyer said that he would be surprised if someone chose not to comply with the effort. "We have allowed these individuals into our country to visit, to study, to do business," he told The Associated Press. "We expect them to cooperate. This is what we expect of any neighbor who witnesses a crime. Every person in this country, citizen or not, has a responsibility to help prevent future acts of terrorism."

The decision in December by East

Lansing Police Chief Louis Muhn not to aid federal officials in the interviews brought a letter from U.S. Representative Mike Rogers, a former FBI agent.

"I think the results of his decision may be dangerous or disastrous," he said. "It makes the FBI's job more difficult." Rogers said that he is against racial profiling and termed the interviewing effort "thorough police work."

Muhn said the East Lansing police would not participate because he has been shown no evidence that men on the list are crime witnesses or suspects. He wrestled with the decision, he said, but in "all good conscience" felt "it was the right thing to do."

In his letter, Rogers said: "I strongly encourage the city of East Lansing to do its part in the war on terrorism and cooperate with federal law enforcement officials in this request and any subsequent requests." Rogers also wrote to

the mayor of East Lansing, asking that the department aid federal agents.

There are 37 men on the list in Lansing area, said FBI supervisory special agent Richard Licht, noting that 22 interviews had been completed by pairs of Michigan State Police and federal agents. The refusal of Michigan State University campus police to participate will not slow the process, said Licht.

In Ann Arbor, Chief Daniel Dates declined to participate in the process until a meeting with local Arab-American leaders, who asked that municipal police accompany federal officials. However, the department will not interview students on the University of Michigan campus unless the student wants a local detective to go along. Campus police there said they would not be participating in the interviews. The university plans to make legal counsel available to affected students.



# Protection orders apply to both parties

A Kentucky judge this month shocked advocates and attorneys for battered women when she sought to apply the strictures of a protective order equally to victims as well as their suspected abusers by citing two women for contempt after they returned to men ordered to stay away from them.

"For over five years, I've been in court practically every day on these abuse cases, and I've never before had a victim threatened with contempt," said Cindra Walker, a lawyer with Central Kentucky Legal Services, which represented the victims, Robin Hull and Jamie Harrison. "The domestic violence law is a tool for victims to use to be safe, not a device to punish them."

In Kentucky, officials say there is a virtual epidemic of domestic abuse, with some 30,000 emergency protective orders issued a year. As the option has become more accepted, both in Kentucky and around the nation, victims are increasingly turning to the courts, said Billie Lee Dunford-Jackson, assistant director of family violence law and policy for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

While there are a minority of judges who might still regard the conflicting parties equally in their rulings, she told *The New York Times*, most judges have been making it clear to batterers that "the issue is between the state courts and them." Newer state laws, said Dunford-Jackson, have established violent abuse as the main issue requiring official intervention.

The Kentucky Legislature in 2000 considered a proposal that would have applied protective orders equally, but the concept is not part of the state law, explained Carol Jordan, director of the

Governor's Office of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence.

While sympathizing with professionals who must try to oversee domestic violence situations, Jordan contended that the recent ruling by Fayette County District Court Judge Megan Lake Thornton will "establish a barrier that stops abused women from seeking protection of the courts."

## New Mexico prescribes tougher medicine for chronic drunk drivers

Packets containing information on nearly 1,000 habitual drunk drivers will be distributed to State Police districts around New Mexico this month as part of an initiative aimed at allowing police to keep a closer eye on them.

Thomas English, the state's new Secretary of the Department of Public Safety, said the dossiers will include profiles of those convicted three or more times of DUI, along with their photos and license plate numbers. The information will come from the department's Special Investigations Division, which is compiling a list from data kept by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

"Habitual drunk drivers that choose to drive again and again while they're intoxicated are what I call road predators," said English, a former federal prosecutor who was named to the state post in December.

Officials would also like to see lawmakers require those with four or more drunken-driving convictions to register with county sheriffs, much as the state now requires convicted sexual offend-

ers to do. Gov. Gary Johnson agreed to put the proposal on the agenda for the legislative session that was to begin on Jan. 15.

English called the latest initiatives a "proactive, rather than a reactive" response to the problem of habitual drunken driving.

Albuquerque ranked third-highest in alcohol-related deaths, behind Dallas and Kansas City, Mo., in a recent study of 97 cities in 38 states by the RAND Corporation. Drinking was involved in

One of the women said she eventually moved back in with the man, and the other had occasional contact, according to Walker. Thornton also cited the men for contempt.

Advocates for domestic abuse victims were alarmed by Thornton's ruling, which they said went beyond existing law. Some renewed contact is unavoidable, as those in long-term re-

lationships may have children together or may still love their partner. In some abuse cases, there is economic and family dependency.

"The reality is it's easy to say they should never have contact," said Sherry Currans, executive director of the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association. "It's pretty hard to say, 'Never speak again.'"

at least 41 percent of New Mexico's 471 traffic fatalities in 2001, according to a preliminary report from the state's Traffic Safety Bureau.

"We pick up too many bodies," Chief Frank Taylor of the state police told *The Associated Press*. "We notify too many people about people that have been injured or killed as the result of a drunk driver."

While simply being convicted of multiple DUIs will not provide sufficient cause for police to pull someone

over, English said, the profiles will make habitual drunken drivers easier to spot, as well as providing a basis for stopping those whose licenses have been revoked. Police could also investigate when they saw the vehicle of an habitual drunken driver parked outside of a bar, said English.

"Some people have suggested to me that maybe it's unfair to be looking for a drunken driver in advance," he told *The AP*. "I think it's unfair to harm and kill people on our highways."

## Use-of-force reports aren't confidential, Texas court rules

The Texas Supreme Court this month affirmed an appellate finding that use-of-force reports currently required by the San Antonio Police Department — which detail an incident, who was present and whether a prisoner was injured — are not part of an officer's personnel record and thus are not confidential.

The decision by the court not to hear an appeal of a lower court ruling will allow the news media access to records that document incidents in which "any type of force except verbal persuasion or open/empty hand control techniques."

Since no decision has yet been made by the city and the police department on whether to ask the high court for a motion for rehearing, the reports and access to the SAPD data base continue to be withheld. Any decision for a further appeal would have to be made by Chief Al Philippus and City Attorney Steve Arronge, said Mike Hodge, a law-

yer who worked on the case for the city attorney's office.

One option for the department would be to discontinue the reports, said Hodge. "The chief started doing them because he thought it was part of the [police department] accreditation process," he told *The San Antonio Express-News*. "It is not. It would be up to their discretion whether to keep using them."

The case stems from a 1998 request by a reporter for *The Express-News*, John Tedesco, for all use-of-force records for the prior two years in which police used pepper spray. Although Tedesco based his request on the state's Public Information Act, the department refused to comply on the grounds that the records were part of confidential personnel files. In 1999, the open records division of the state attorney general's office sided with the police department and the city.

But in a ruling affirmed by the

Fourth District Court of Appeals, 73rd District Judge Andy Mireles found the reports part of the public record. In agreeing with Mireles, then-Justice Tom Rikoff of the appellate court wrote: "We find that the reports are administrative in character and that we must construe the TPIA liberally in favor of granting requests for information."

### MOVING?

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## Echoes of September

The tail section of a Cessna 172R airplane dangles from the Bank of America office tower in Tampa, Fla., after 15-year-old Charles Bishop (inset photo) stole the plane and crashed it into the building Jan. 5. Officials in the general aviation industry warned the public against overreacting to the latest suicide flight, and military officials said Bishop posed little potential danger to nearby MacDill Air Force Base. A suicide note found on Bishop's body expressed sympathy for Osama bin Laden and the terrorist acts of Sept. 11. (Reuters)

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# Glimpses of the NYPD's post-9/11 look

Continued from Page 1  
the subway system in 1997.

Kelly, who after leaving the NYPD in 1993 spent much of the ensuing years in various high-level federal posts, acknowledged that the selection of Cohen and Libutti was based, at least partly, on their connection to federal authorities. "We want equipment and we want

resources to train our people," he said. "Some of that is going to come from Washington." Libutti has "got great contacts down there," Kelly noted.

While no dollar amount for the initiative has been provided, the plan will undoubtedly be implemented with one eye on the department's looming budget crunch.

One way Kelly has decided to cut back is by reducing additional patrols under the department's Operation Condor, a \$172-million program that allows officers to work on their days off. While the Condor initiative has just \$24 million to finance it from January through March, Kelly said he planned to stretch that money so the program could con-

tinue till June. A 40,000-officer force should be enough to keep crime down without the additional overtime spending, he said.

In fact, a study released in mid-December by the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research found that higher unemployment and a faltering economy will not necessarily lead to higher

crime. Prof. George Kelling, a senior fellow at the institute and an author of the "broken windows" theory of crime and disorder control, said the study was meant to test the assumption that the decline in the use of crack cocaine and a boom economy had more to do with record decreases in crime in the 1990s than did police efforts. Researchers found no evidence to support that view.

"The management theory of looking at local comps and holding precinct commanders accountable is an essential feature of the crime control capacity of New York City," said Kelling.

Although 2001 was the most violent year in the city's history, when one includes the slaughter of 3,000 people in the terrorist attack on Sept. 11, in general the year saw a continuation of a 10-year downward trend in crime. According to statistics released on Dec. 17, all categories of violent crime declined when compared to the same period the previous year.

Another issue sure to be high on Kelly's "to-do" list is finding ways to keep veteran officers from retiring. More than 3,000 officers left in 2001, double the number from the previous year. Among the proposals Kelly is considering is one that would permit those with 20 years on the force to use their highest-earning year as a basis for their pension even if were not their last year of service. A spokesman for State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver told The Times that if the city believed such legislation were needed, lawmakers would consider it.

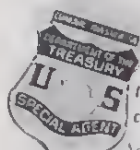
Another idea under consideration would allow officers to invest their entire monthly pension benefit into an escrow account while they continued working past 20 years. The Deferred Retirement Option, or Drop Plan, is used in Florida to great success. "It's win, win" for both police and government officials, said Ernie W. George, president of the 30,000-member Florida Police Benevolent Association and a sergeant in West Palm Beach.

More than 70 arrests and nearly 200 summonses have been handed out since a renewed effort to crack down on prostitutes and squeegee men got underway at the beginning of the year. As part of an initiative called Operation Clean Sweep, citizen complaints to a city telephone line will be logged and forwarded to local precincts, where auditors will be assigned to review how commanders are responding to neighborhood problems.

The Compstat system will also be expanded so that areas where such offenses are occurring regularly can be identified. In addition to prostitution and squeegee men, marijuana smoking, drinking and urinating in public, and violations by homeless people and peddlers, will be added to the list. Compstat has been used to track the frequency of low-level offenses, but not their locations.

"We want to assure New Yorkers that we are concerned about the quality of life," Kelly said this month. "In the wake of 9/11, there was a redeployment of police resources. We're now back focusing on these quality-of-life violations."

Kelly is also reducing the number of officers assigned to checkpoints around the city and putting them back on crime-fighting duty. No details have been provided about the number of personnel who will be reassigned.



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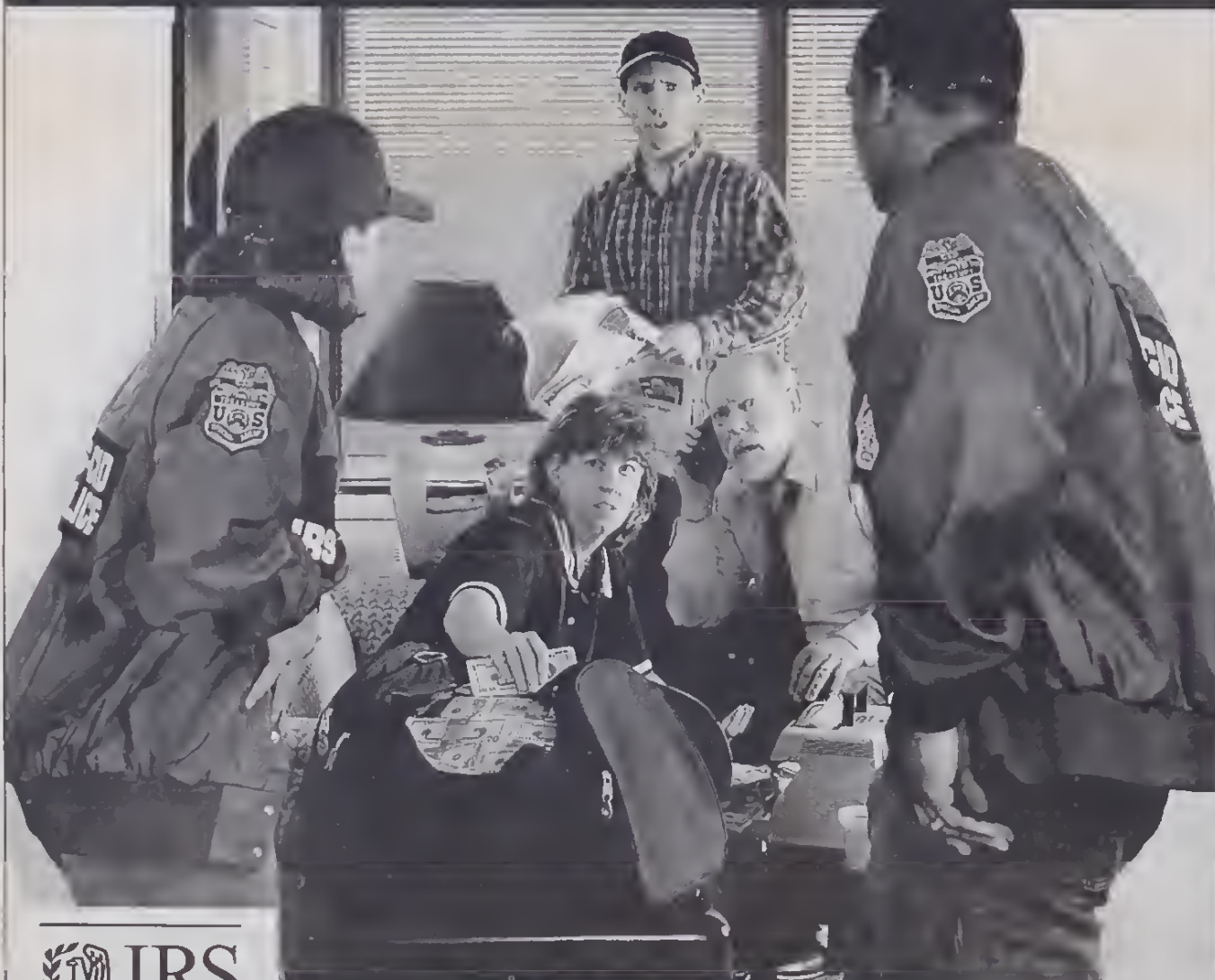
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Hart:

## A new way of doing business at NIJ

By Sarah J. Hart

I am not a criminologist; I'm a practitioner. I have been for over 20 years. And I have primarily focused on policy matters in criminal justice. This is what my love is — trying to figure out how we can improve criminal justice in our country. Yet even though I am not a criminologist, I know how important the work is that criminologists do in that regard. Criminologists have sparked the debate, and have been involved in things from changing arrest policies in domestic violence to talking about coerced abstinence — all creative policy. This work has really changed the way we do business in this country.

(Sarah J. Hart, the director of the National Institute of Justice, was chief counsel for the Pennsylvania Department of Correction from 1995 to 2001. This article is excerpted and adapted from remarks she delivered in November before the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, held in Atlanta.)

"What is the research going to answer? Is it going to make a difference? Is it something that policy makers or practitioners can really use? Is it going to have a potential impact on how we do business?"

As good as that is, though, I think the thing to remember is that there really is more that can be offered. There's a lot of work out there that is not getting translated to the field. This is something that we all need to work on, and certainly at NIJ this is something that I plan to work on.

Coming into the NIJ, I think there needs to be a radical shift in our vision, frankly, in the area of research. We have a fairly small budget compared to other research institutes, and that especially means that money must be used wisely. I take seriously the fact that it is not our money; it is the taxpayer's money, and that when we invest in research, we really want to try to get the best benefit for that. It doesn't mean I don't think it's im-

portant that we have long-term research. Just as we today are relying on and getting the benefit of research that may have been done 30 years ago, we have an obligation to continue to build that bank of knowledge for people in the future. But frankly, when a funding recommendation comes to me, I really want to know what this research is going to answer. What are the questions that it seeks to answer? And regardless of the answers that come from that research, is it going to make a difference? Is it something that policy makers or practitioners can really use? Is it going to have a potential impact on how we do business?

I think it's really important when you try to talk about this relevance question — how relevant

it ought to be to the practitioner — to also look at just how timely the research is. One thing I've noted in working on legislation is that things move very, very fast. We have all watched how statutes dealing with boot camps, mandatory sentencing, victims rights and a whole range of other issues have flown through state legislatures. Frequently, if we try to develop the ideal research project, the ideal report, by the time we have it, the issue may have gone by; the legislature may have voted on it and they'll have absolutely no interest in revisiting that subject. So to the extent that we can make findings available quickly, even if they're preliminary findings, it's worth doing that. I realize there's some risk with that, but I think the benefits of getting the best information out as quickly as we can are going to outweigh the liabilities. If we wait until it's perfect, we really won't be involved in the debate, and we won't have the ability to inform that policy decision. I think it's really important that the work you do be available for people when they're making those decisions. Now, when I say that research needs to be timely to be relevant, I don't want to be misunderstood. Timely but unreliable research is obviously worse than no research at all, but to the extent that we can find a middle ground here, I think it's important that we try to do it and do the best work we can.

With that said, it also bears mentioning that we at NIJ are looking at how we enhance the reliability of the research that we support. For instance, we want to make sure that that we have absolutely the best people involved with peer review, the people who have the greatest expertise in a particular subject matter, in order to make

Continued on Page 10

Manus:

## Rethinking community policing

By Raymond P. Manus

I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the community policing fan club. The definition of community is too vague and the obligations placed upon the police are too broad. The concept of a police-community partnership is fundamentally flawed. The public is not a single entity and mutually exclusive objectives often compete for public attention. Asking individual police officers to build community consensus, identify latent problems, resolve conflicts, find appropriate solutions, coordinate community response, and apply an appropriate remedy is quite an undertaking. Asking an officer to solve persistent problems in spare time, when not responding to citizen calls for service, is totally unreasonable.

In theory, policing is relatively easy, and there is little need for a police force when the distinc-

tion between good and evil is clear and widely accepted as valid. But actual policing is seldom that simple. When two or more rights come into conflict and individuals reject the controlling legal authority, prompt police intervention may be required to prevent violence. The officer maintains order while the issue in dispute is presented for judicial review to haggle over the meaning of words, the intent of the parties involved, and the application of existing legal precedents.

The community policing paradigm placed local needs ahead of the generic public good. Well-organized groups could benefit as publicly-funded resources addressed their special interests. Poorly organized communities could fall victim to activists seizing the local agenda for a narrow cause. The unorganized and/or apathetic public could have no advocate and no say in setting priorities or assigning resources. The individuals who could have the greatest need for the police to protect their rights could be overlooked and ignored. Yet the proponents of community policing would still be able to point out pockets of successful inter-

vention.

Individual members of a community are more like corporate stockholders than full-fledged partners in the business of police service. Corporations and partnerships may both promote the public good by organizing and coordinating the efforts of its members, and both may invest and receive rewards proportionate to their commitment. Partnerships, however, dissolve when its members withdraw. Stockholders are free to withdraw their commitment at any time and the service continues uninterrupted. Obviously, the knowledgeable "investor" knows when to commit and when to withdraw. A partnership is hardly the foundation needed to support an organization as complex as policing.

The Giuliani administration defined a vana-tion of community policing to include 'zero tolerance' and demonstrated that aggressive police conduct can reduce crime. Critics contend that crime reduction came at the expense of the freedoms enjoyed by others. Many communities ap-

Continued on Page 10

## Letters

### Words' worth

To the editor:

I am a subscriber to your excellent paper, and have been for a number of years. I encourage people in my training programs to subscribe to LEN. Unfortunately, of late, I have noticed a regression in the thinking in your paper. I am referring specifically to your Sept. 30 sub-headline and the term "manpower" ("Reserve & Guard call-ups could hurt manpower-strapped PDs"). I work very hard to get police supervisors and managers to stop using this archaic term, and then in the very publication I recommend the term is front-page.

This is not "political correctness." There are many women who have more than paid their dues in the law enforcement field. Some have paid with their lives, and to demean women by lumping them under the banner of "manpower" is wrong. If you think that I am just a thin-skinned person, why don't you try using the term "womanpower" in place of "manpower" for a while and see how many complaints that will generate.

I look forward to reading LEN for many more years, and therefore trust that this gentle reminder that women are not men will be heeded. Thank you for your time.

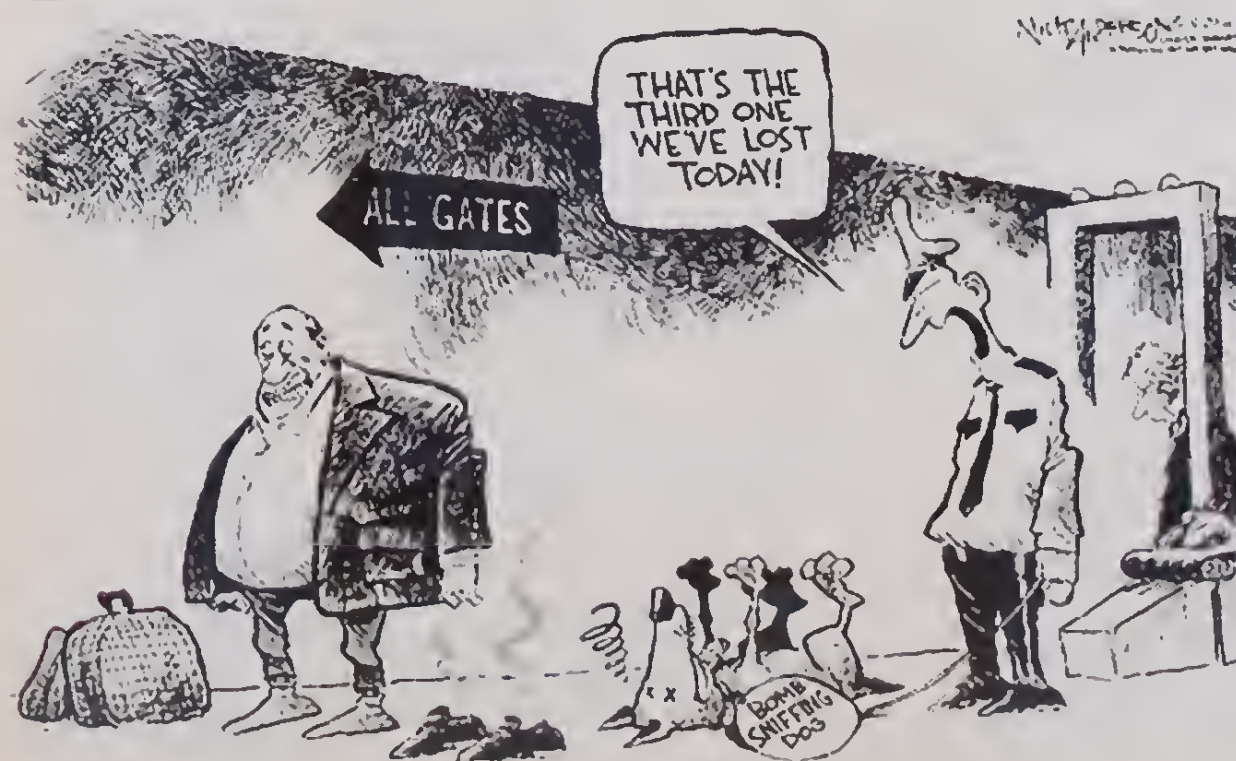
G. H. SKINNER

Criminal Justice Management Institute  
Lansing, Mich.

### Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Readers are invited to voice their opinions on topical issues, in the form of letters or full-length commentaries. Please send all materials to the editor.





# Adding relevance to NIJ's research agenda

Continued from Page 9

sure that we can get the benefit of that. And apart from issues of reliability and how relevant our work is, I think that if there's one area in which NIJ can perhaps play its biggest role, it is in transmitting all the wonderful work that you do to the practitioner. That's our statutory mandate, to be the official disseminators of this information, and it's something I take very seriously. It needs to be brief; it needs to be concise. You need to get your message across quickly. And even though that can be harder to do — a lot of the time it takes more effort to write something short than something long — it really is worth it in the long run. An audience has practical limitations to the time they could spend focusing on material and what they can digest, and thus it's very important to present the material in a form that the audience can use.

Think of this from the perspective of the policy maker and the practitioner. Let's say you're an overworked Congressional staffer or a police chief. Your sitting there and you've got a big box full of material to read, you've got 20 phone messages on your desk that you need to respond to. There is one short, precise, well written report that

tells you what it's about, and then there's the one that's an inch thick and happens to be the most brilliant piece of research out there. It is dynamite. It would really make a difference if he or she read it. But what are the chances that that police chief or that Congressional staffer is going to read it? Chances are that it goes in the trash.

I'm not saying that everything needs to be written for the cop on the beat, or that you need to dumb everything down, but I do think that we have to recognize who our audience is. Sometimes our audience is other researchers and academics. The material needs to be lengthy, and it needs to devote a lot of time to the research methodology. On the other hand, sometimes what we're writing is also directed to policy makers and practitioners, who have limited time and need to have it in a very easy-to-understand form. If you don't capture their attention, they may never know it exists. So for me, I think that our job at NIJ is very much involved with figuring out who our audience is, and how best to make sure that the excellent work done by researchers is going to get out there to the field.

Do you as criminologists value the work of a colleague that is written for

practitioners or policy makers, or do you discourage it by insisting that anything and everything of real value has to be more theoretical? To the extent that you are involved in assessing the work of your colleagues, or things like that, I would urge all of you to recognize the importance of publications that are going out to people in the field. For the most part, those are the ones that are going to effect the most dramatic changes in criminal justice policy, which is what we are all here for in the first place.

At the same time, this is not a one-way street; I think NIJ really can perform a service for you, too. There is

inevitably resistance in the field to the work you do. Let's say you're that same police chief, and you've got an elder-abuse program in which you are vigorous in locking up people who abuse their parents. All of a sudden a report comes out that says the people you've been locking up are in fact committing greater abuse, more repeat offenses, than the ones you don't arrest — and gee whiz, it's coming out right in the middle of a contentious mayoral election. The report might have some really great explanations to offer the police chief as to why this is, and why that happened, but you could bet your bottom dollar that none of those explanations

are going to find their way into the mayor's opponent's negative ads. So there is that kind of inherent resistance sometimes, based on the notion that having a researcher means they're getting some bad news that really makes me look bad, makes my boss look bad and is going to cause a political problem for us. One of the things that NIJ really wants to do is convince people that it is most important that they get candid research on the outcome of their work — not simply, "You're doing great stuff training all of these people." The bottom line is: Is this good criminal justice policy or isn't it? If it isn't, it should be changed.

## Forum: Time to rethink community policing

Continued from Page 9

precipitated the results of police conduct and tolerated the means; others experienced the consequences and were expected to tolerate the conduct. If police were measured only on counting crimes, they were successful.

The stockholders (taxpayers) rely

upon their elected representatives to monitor the police organization and audit the results to protect their investment. Like any stockholders, taxpayers need to understand the rewards and risks associated with a particular corporate strategy. To understand rewards and risks, the public needs an accurate and honest audit, not just one that is legally accurate without volunteering embarrassing information. The general public has neither the time nor the inclination to monitor its investment in the police; the people have to trust that their elected representatives will act to promote the public good.

Community policing has had sufficient time to demonstrate its worthiness, but there is no reliable indicator of success beyond counting crime, the very indicator the proponents of community policing originally rejected as too narrow. There has been no data offered to identify new communities organized by the police. There has been no audit to demonstrate that these new communities are now self-reliant and do not require significant effort on the part of the officer. There are no lists of latent problems identified and corrected or problems identified but remain unresolved. There are no follow-up studies after a problem was reported as 'solved' by the advocates of community policing. The number of calls to 911 for nonemergency events has not been reduced as expected. There are no indications that police resources have been equitably distributed to all identified communities. No evidence has been offered to demonstrate greater diversion and less emphasis on the criminal justice process as the typical police response to a local condition. The public was promised a new philosophy of policing but they have no way to measure the police other than the traditional measure of crime and arrest.

Community policing may have run its course. The federal funding that enticed local communities to accept

greater police intervention has expired. Local taxpayers will have to pay the full salaries and benefits and can no longer count on other people's money. New demands since the terrorist attack on America and the impact of a recession will affect the funding of police services. When limited police resources

There is no reliable indicator of community policing's success beyond counting crime — the very indicator its proponents originally rejected as too narrow.

must choose between responding to citizens calls for help and satisfying the conflicting demands of vaguely defined communities, the need for auditing becomes much more pronounced.

The public's elected representatives must now consider the direction of policing for the 21st century. They should take this responsibility seriously, looking not for some new convoluted paradigm but back to the original design of Sir Robert Peel, whereby the police are the public and the public are the police. Even with years of meddling, the delivery of basic police service continues to require a police officer to provide service to an individual. The challenge today is to facilitate the delivery of service, removing impediments and obstacles while holding police officers accountable for their conduct with a reliable audit process.

Police officers have already been hired and are deployed. All they need is proper direction and control. They have demonstrated that they are up to the task.

## Headlines are not enough

Affirmative-action programs looking a little black & blue  
The jury is still out on community policing  
It's a mother  
Time to rethink academy & field training  
Maternity-leave  
Police force is too much

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# Upcoming Events

## APRIL

**22-23. Leadership & Quality Policing.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Colorado Springs, Colo. \$385.

**22-23. Excellence in the FTO Program.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Buffalo Grove, Ill. \$385.

**22-23. Conducting Effective Employment Interviews.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Bartlett, Tenn. \$385.

**22-24. Tactical Science & the Decision-Making Process.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Mt. Pleasant, S.C. \$460.

**22-24. Investigation of Computer Crimes.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Denver. \$460.

**23. Managing a 911 Center.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. York, Maine. \$125.

**23. Report Writing & Courtroom Testimony.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Brockton, Mass. \$95.

**24-25. Hardball Budgeting.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Brockton, Mass. \$195.

**25-26. Initiating Preventive Policing.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Charles, Mo. \$385.

**29-30. Value Centered Leadership: A Workshop on Ethics, Values & Integrity.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Spokane, Wash. \$385.

**29-30. Rapid Deployment to High-Risk Incidents.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Yarmouth, Mass. \$385.

**29-30. Less Lethal Force Options: Selection & Policy Considerations.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Manchester, N.H. \$385.

**29-May 1. Investigation of Incidents of Excessive/Deadly Force by Police.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Chesterfield, Va. \$480.

**29-May 3. Crime Analysis Training.** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Chattanooga, Tenn. \$525.

## MAY

**5-8. Economic Crime Summit.** Presented

by the National White Collar Crime Center. Arlington, Va.

**6-7. Managing the New Breed: Generation X in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Buffalo Grove, Ill. \$385.

**6-7. Enhancing Community Policing with the Media.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Springdale, Ark. \$385.

**6-7. Achieving Organizational Excellence.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Kansas City, Mo. \$385.

**6-10. Criminal Investigative Analysis (Criminal Profiling).** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Abington, Pa. \$525.

**6-10. Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training.** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Miami, Fla. \$525.

**6-10. SWAT I: Basic Tactical Operations & High-Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Ithaca, N.Y. \$595.

**8-11. Personal Protection Specialist: Advance Work Program.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Berryville, Va. \$990.

**12-18. Providing Executive Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va. \$3,190.

**13-14. Combating Workplace Violence.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Hudson, N.H. \$385.

**13-14. Risk Management for Law Enforcement Agencies.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Concord, Mass. \$385.

**13-15. Advanced Tactical Leadership for Commanders & Supervisors.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Aurora, Colo. \$480.

**13-15. Civil Disorder Resolution I: Field Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Oklahoma City, Okla. \$480.

**13-17. Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training.** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Broken Arrow, Okla. \$525.

**13-17. Crime Analysis Training.** Presented by the Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Minneapolis. \$525.

## For further information:

*Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.*

Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training, P.O. Box 8, Montclair, CA 91763. (909) 989-4366. Fax: (909) 476-8171. E-mail: [crimecrush@aol.com](mailto:crimecrush@aol.com). Web: [www.alphagroupcenter.com](http://www.alphagroupcenter.com)

Executive Protection Institute, Highlander Lodge, P.O. Box 802, Berryville, VA 22611. (540) 554-2540. Web: [www.personalprotection.com](http://www.personalprotection.com).

International Association of Chiefs of

Police, 1-800-THE-IACP. Fax: (703) 836-4543.

National White Collar Crime Center, 7401 Beaufont Springs Dr., Suite 300, Richmond, VA 23225-5504. (800) 221-4424, ext. 345. Web: [www.summit.nw3c.org](http://www.summit.nw3c.org)

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, 34 School St., Brockton, MA 02301. (508) 427-9340. Fax: (508) 427-9356. Web: [www.neilem.com](http://www.neilem.com).

### On the house:

Calendar listings in "Upcoming Events" are provided free, on a first-come, first-served basis. Submit materials to "Upcoming Events," LEN, 555 W. 57th Street, Suite 608, New York, NY 10019. Fax: (212) 237-84586. E-mail: [len@jay.cuny.edu](mailto:len@jay.cuny.edu). Please allow adequate lead time for any items submitted.

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# Law Enforcement News

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

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January 15/31, 2002



## Danger in the workplace?

Policing beats all other occupations, hands down. Page 1.

## Homicides or casualties of war?

The FBI wrestles with whether to include the World Trade Center victims in NYC's homicide total for 2001. Page 5.

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### What They Are Saying:

**"In a way, thank God the buildings went down when they did because you had 500 more people ready to go into the buildings."**

— Police Chief Joseph Morris of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, at an urban hazards forum where experts described serious communication problems that affected emergency response to the World Trade Center collapse. (Story, Page 1.)